

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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August 17th, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 70, 4 p.m. 77; Humidity 87, 84.

August 17th, 1910, Temperature 10 a.m. 86, 4 p.m. 83; Humidity 80, 77.

No. 8548

第四廿月六年三統宣

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911.

五拜禮

號八十月八年九港香

\$36 per Annum.
Single Copy 10 Cents.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S COMPLAINT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, August 17, 10.20 a.m.

It seems that the railwaymen complain that the companies misinterpret the decisions of the Conciliation Boards and demand that the latter shall end or be amended and that the companies shall recognise the Trade Unions.

The companies report that the 1907 agreement stipulated that there should be no strike till 1914. The Labourites claim that all the railwaymen went to strike and that the non-Unionists are just as keen as the Unionist.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, was interrogated after the Board of Trade conference regarding the statement that a strike was imminent. He laughingly replied that he had heard many rumours, one of which was that the Germans had a hand in the matter. These suggestions making great unrest were due to the prolonged heat inflaming tempers and creating a desire for holiday.

RAILWAY SITUATION BRIGHTER.

London, August 17, 2 p.m.

The railway situation which was most gloomy yesterday evening owing to the impression that the companies would refuse to meet the men's demands, brightened somewhat late last night on the announcement that the heads of the Railway Unions had accepted Mr. Buxton's invitation to come to London to-day and confer.

It is inferred from this that the strike will, in any case, be postponed.

Moreover Mr. Lloyd George at the close of a sitting of the House of Commons said that he was hopeful of a settlement which was serious but not alarming.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WAR OFFICE PRECAUTIONS.

London, August 17, 2 p.m.

The War Office have taken the greatest precautions to ensure the working of the railways in the event of a strike. Every military station has been warned to have its men mobilized and 25,000 troops in Aldershot are ready to proceed to London to be stationed along the lines to the south and north. The trains will be worked with flags by army signallers.

The Foot Guards from Pirbright have been ordered to move to London. It is stated they will be used for the protection of public buildings and the Royal Palace. The Gordons have left Colchester and are proceeding to Sheffield. The West Yorkshire Regiment and the Fourth Hussars are following.

RAILWAYMEN RESOLVED NOT TO SETTLE.

Durban, August 17, 3.55 p.m.

The executive of the railway men have resolved not to settle the present dispute unless the lockout at Liverpool and elsewhere was removed and all the men reinstated.

CRUISER ARRIVES AT LIVERPOOL.

Durban, August 17, 3.55 p.m.

The cruiser Warrior has arrived at Liverpool and two more warships are expected.

MR ASQUITH RETURNS TO LONDON.

Durban, August 17, 8.25 p.m.

Mr. Asquith returned to London and presided at a Cabinet meeting to consider the position.

He afterwards attended a Board of Trade Conference and endeavoured to use his personal influence towards a settlement.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Asquith again visited the Board of Trade and it is understood that they have again placed the situation before the men and a further meeting will be held by the House of Commons.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

London, August 18, 7.50 a.m.

Mr. Buxton, submitted to the men's representatives a series of questions, to which they replied that the masters had broken the Conciliation Board agreement of 1907 in the spirit and letter.

Mr. Asquith suggested that a Royal Commission should inquire as to what amendments inserted in the agreement would be desirable. The masters consented to this but the men refused.

Mr. Asquith informed the men that although the Government is impartial it cannot allow a general paralysis of the railway system and to save this the Government have taken necessary measures of prevention.

3,000 troops have arrived in London from Aldershot.

All the London dockers have again struck work asserting that the agreement of over-time and the engagement of union men has been broken.

A strike has broken out among the shipping companies.

There is a complete stoppage at Leeds.

AN UNEXPECTED CHANGE.

London, August 18, 7.55 a.m.

A most unexpected change in the strike situation has taken place.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that negotiations had been reopened.

The men were reconsidering the Government's proposal for a Royal Commission enquiry which the men's representatives had evidently misunderstood.

The Commission is to be composed of one representative of the biggest employers, one representative of the men and one person enjoying the confidence of the community. The Commission are to meet immediately.

LONDON ASKS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

London, Aug. 18, 7.55 a.m.

The London police authorities have asked for volunteers and special constables in the event of the situation becoming worse.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SITUATION WORSE.

London, August 18, 7.55 a.m.

At 5 o'clock a general railway strike was declared. The strike notice was to take immediate effect. Picketing has already begun in London.

The railwaymen emphasise the fact that the Royal Commission will lead to nothing, while a strike means certain victory.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill reviewed the situation and said that the men in London were making demands in contravention of the agreement of last Friday, and if they persisted they would upset the whole settlement.

He pointed out that Liverpool is quieter but if the men engaged in the power-house struck they would deprive the city of trams and light.

The position in Manchester is unchanged.

At Sheffield convoys and signallers attacked the mob, and the military are now assisting to guard the railway.

Col. Seely announced that henceforth a bugle would be used to call attention to the reading of the Riot Act.

An encampment is forming at Victoria Park and at the East End there are 5,000 troops.

PARLIAMENT.

ADJOURN TO-DAY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 17, 10.20 a.m.

It is officially stated that Parliament will adjourn on the 18th inst.

THE WILFESHIRE DISASTER.

ONE BOAT PICKED UP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 17, 8.25 p.m.

One of the two missing boats belonging to the ill-fated Fifeshire has been picked up. It was storm-driven for five days and contained the chief officer and five of the crew.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LLOYDS OBTAIN MONOPOLY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 17, 11.30 p.m.

"The Times" states that Lloyds have obtained the monopoly of wireless telegraphy in Egypt and will erect the most powerful station at Port Said superseding the existing station at Aden.

Port Said and Suez will be able to send messages as far as Malta and Aden. It has been held that the whole will be working by October.

JOCKEY EXONERATED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 17, 8.25 p.m.

The Jockey Club has completely exonerated the jockey Maher, who was brought before them on the 11th inst.

CHALLENGE TO AN AUTHOR.

Is Lin Shao-yang a Chinaman?

An interesting question has just been raised in connection with a volume entitled "A Chinese Appeal to Christendom" concerning Christian Missions, by Lin Shao-yang, published a few months ago by the Rationalist Press Association.

The book, which subjects the methods and objects of missions in China to severe criticism, attracted a good deal of attention, as representing the views of a cultured and thoughtful Chinese on a subject with which he was intimately acquainted, and it was extensively quoted in the secular Press.

The assumption of the Chinese authorship of the work is now challenged by Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, who has resided for many years in Chungking, West China. Dr. Hodgkin's contention is that the point of view revealed in the book, and a good deal of the phraseology, are by no means in keeping with the assumption that its author was a Chinaman, and he definitely challenges the Rationalist Press Association to state whether the writer of the book was, as the name Lin Shao-yang implies, and has been assumed all along, a native Chinese, or a European resident in China. Without ascribing the book to any definite writer, Dr. Hodgkin mentions that it contains strong points of similarity with a recent book by the well-known Anglo-Chinese author, Mr. P. F. Wang.

The manager of the Rationalist Press Association, seen by a "Daily News" representative, declined to make any statement on the subject. It is obvious that the importance of the criticism in the book is largely discounted if the claim to Chinese authorship is without foundation. It may be hoped, therefore, that this matter will not be allowed to rest where it is.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[From Manila Papers.]

Network of Great Highways. Washington, August 12.—Prompted by the American Association for Highway Improvement, Senator Selby M. Cullom, of Illinois, introduced into the United States yesterday a bill providing for a system of good roads to form a network of highways from one end of the Union to the other.

Senator Cullom's bill calls for an appropriation of \$48,000,000 and stipulates that the roads shall be built and maintained by the United States government.

The bill will not be considered by the present extra session, but Senator Cullom hopes to push it through the regular session next December.

Cut Wool Rate.

Washington, August 12.—Conferences of the senate and house on the wool tariff bill have agreed on a reduction of 20 per cent. on the present wool rate embodied in the Payne-Aldrich bill. This is the classification proposed by the house.

Lynched for Telephoning an Insult.

Washington, August 13.—Farmer'sville, Texas, was the scene of the latest lynching case. A negro had been arrested for insulting a white woman over the telephone, and was confined in the city jail. On the evening of that day several mobs stormed the building. The guards were powerless to stop the entrance of the crowd, and the negro was taken out and promptly lynched.

General Grant Probes Peter Charges.

Washington, August 12.—Major General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the department of the East, is investigating the charges against Private George Peter, of the Coast Artillery Corps, who is accused of being a spy in the interests of Austria.

General Grant has visited Peter in his cell at Fort Totten, New York, where he is in solitary confinement under a double guard, and closely questioned the suspected traitor. The General refused to make any statement for publication and is preparing a report to Secretary Stimson.

President Expected to Veto Wool Bill.

Washington, August 11.—The Senate and House conferees have agreed to mutual concession on the wool bill and both houses are now ready to pass the measure. It is expected that the President will veto the measure.

Revolution Near in Persia.

Paris, August 11.—Reports from Teheran have caused some uneasiness here. It is said that the adherents of the ex-Shah in the capital are gaining in numbers and strength, and that it cannot be long before they begin to take the offensive.

Lockout of German Metal Workers.

Berlin, August 11.—Capital has taken the initiative against labour in this dispute between the metal-workers and their employers. After hearing the demands of the men the employers held a conference which resulted in the issue of orders that the men were to be locked out.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, August 17.

The Central Educational Society has decided to allow boys and girls to pursue their education together in elementary schools.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, August 17.

An Imperial edict was issued on the 15th inst., appointing Prince Su as Minister for the Dependencies. H.E. Kwei Chun will act as the President of the Board of Interior pro tem.

CHINESE PRESS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, August 17.

The registration of the newspapers in the Chinese Empire is under the serious consideration of the Board of Interior.

CHINESE ADVISORS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, August 17.

The Advisors to the House of Peers will be retained pending the vacancies of the secretarieships of the different Boards.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, August 17.

The Empress Dowager has, in view of the malpractice on the part of the officials in charge of the Imperial Household, instructed the Prince Regent and two members of the Imperial family to institute enquiry.

The Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,000,000
Total.....\$25,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman
K. S. Williams, Esq., Deputy Chairman
P. H. Armstrong, Esq., C. H. Lehmann, Esq.,
G. H. Balfour, Esq., F. L. Loh, Esq.,
Andrew Forbes, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross
G. F. Friesland, Esq., H. A. Sells, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....£1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months—
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months—
3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months—
2 1/2 per cent.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... 16,860,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, HANKOW,
KOBE, TIENTSIN,
OSAKA, PEKIN,
NAGASAKI, NEWCHANG,
LONDON, DALNY,
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,
SAN FRANCISCO, LIAOYANG,
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,
BOMBAY, TIE-LING,
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3 1/2 " "
" 3 ".....2 1/2 " "
TAKEO TAKAMORI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
88, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & OVERSEAS BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " "
GEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [13]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
PAID-UP.....Sh. Tads 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCH BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Accounts; DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed.....1,125,000
Paid Up.....562,000
Reserve Fund.....825,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta,
Galle, Hongkong,
Kandy, London, Madras,
Panama, Peking, Rangoon,
Singapore, Suez, Tientsin,
Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Stocks and Shares bought and sold
on account of Clients. Letters of
Credit granted on Agents and Corres-
pondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent. per annum on
Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits
as under:—
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 3 1/2 " "

F. C. MACDONALD,
Acting Manager.
1260.]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. H. Smith, Esq., Act. Secy.
A strong British Corporation Registered under
Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Insurance
Companies Act, England.
Insurance in Force.....\$30,571,465.00
Assets to read.....\$57,919,000
Income for Year.....\$3,860,000.00
Insurance Fund.....\$5,500,000.00
LEPPERS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.
R. W. TAPP, Esq., District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
Alexandra Building.
T. C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advisory Board: Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt.,
C.M.G., T. F. Hough, Esq., C.J. Lafrance, Esq.,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [10]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

New Ties

New Socks

New Shirts

New Pyjamas

EVERYTHING FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
EXCLUSIVE GOODS.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED,
28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1048]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [109]

Intimations.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The experience of 35 years is BEHIND IT. The

confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An

over-widening field of

usefulness is BEFORE

IT.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AND CANTON,

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

1080.]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1911.

[1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do not if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they—

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Buildings, between
Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDGS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

33

"FELUCCA."

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

CAIRO.



TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO
STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

981.]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS.

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911.

[47]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the Shareholders in
this Corporation will be held at the
City Hall, Hongkong, TO-MORROW,

the 19th day of August, 1911,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Board of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
to 30th June, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Corporation will be CLOSED
from MONDAY, the 7th August, to
SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911
(both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of Shares can be re-
gistered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABBS,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1911. [1291]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of Shareholders will
be held in the Office of the Company,
2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on
MONDAY, the 21st August, 1911,
at Noon, for the consideration of the
Directors' Report and Balance Sheet
for the half year ending 30th June,
1911, and for other purposes.

The SHARE REGISTER and
TRANSFER BOOKS will be
CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st
August, both days inclusive.
WM. JOLLY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911. [1222]

Notice.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
the price of BEER is REDUCED
to One Cent per lb. from this date.

E. J. WATERMAN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1302]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the

Season will be held at Happy
Valley, TO-MORROW, the 19th
August, 1911, commencing at 3.30
p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be
\$1.00 for others than Members of the
Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana
Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-
Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1911. [1320]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs net

In Bags of 250 lbs net

SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

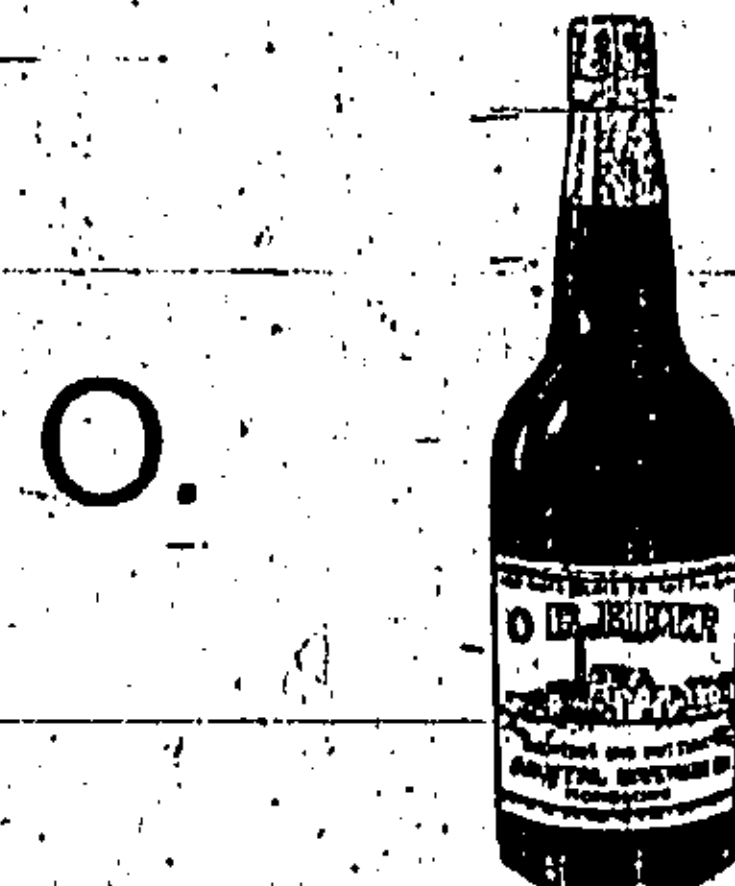
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [84]

S.O.A.E.O.

AUTOGENOUS.....WELDING

Repair of Boilers and Keels Cutting very quick of iron and steel.
Welding of Boiler Plates and of Broken Pieces.
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1108]

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."
PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.



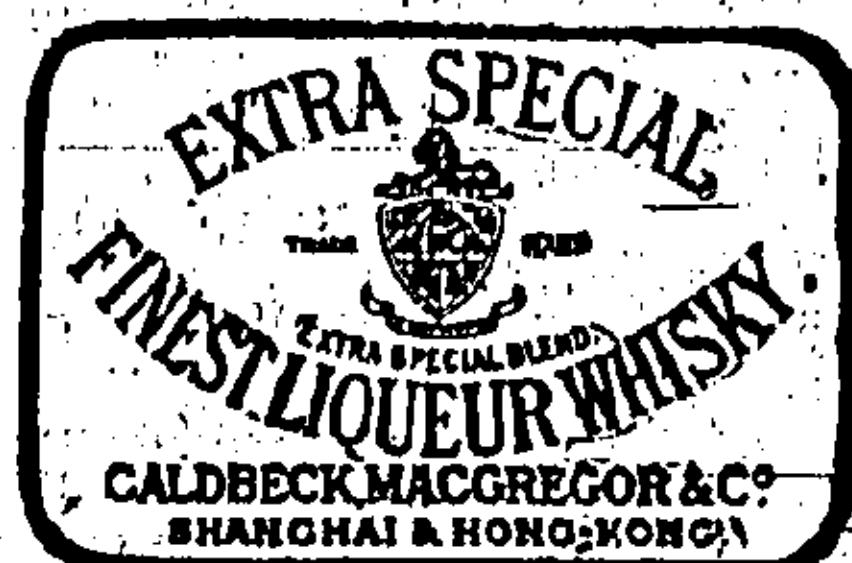
Can be obtained everywhere in the FAR EAST.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD. Hongkong.
BREWERS AND ICE MANUFACTURERS.

CALDBECK'S

"LIQUEUR"

WHISKY.



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1911.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL bearing the name of the

SAINT-RAPHAEL is a MELLE and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome-France).
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What They Think.

China Mail.

Ancient and Modern Fortunes.

The greatest ancient income of
which we know was approximately
\$1,200,000, but it is to be
remembered that returns on in-
vestments in ancient days were
higher than now, at least 6 per
cent. against 4 per cent. so that
a fortune worth \$10,000,000
would then yield as much as one
of \$15,000,000 now. Mr. Davis
declares "that the greatest for-
tunes of the first cannot compare
with those of the twen-
tieth century." Even when
we allow for the difference in
the purchasing powers of money,
and agree that it was three times
as great in Cladius time as it is
now, "a very uncertain pro-
position," we get for the estate
of Narcissus "a fortune" of
\$48,000,000, while, if we allow
for the greater income then
derived—that is, 6 per cent.
instead of 4—this fortune would
be raised to about \$72,000,000,
which, great though it is,
has been in several instances
surpassed in America and proba-
bly in Europe. Mr. Davis calls
attention, however, to one great
factor in the influence of
wealth on Rome and on ourselves,
life in Rome, just before great
fortunes were acquired, had been
extremely simple among all
classes, and never in Rome were
there means for spending money
such as are known to us.

Daily Press.

Japan's Moral Support.

An alliance by which each side
bound itself to recognise the ter-
ritorial rights of the other in the
Pacific and in East Asia would,
indeed, meet the case, but if Japan
objects to arbitration the United
States has a still stronger objec-
tion to "entangling foreign
alliances." The United States
being excluded from the scope of
the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—
however, it is generally felt
that Japan must do something to
arrive at an "entente" with that
country, and it will be interesting
to see how Japan works out the
problem. It has been asserted
that the danger of friction between
the two countries was as great
before the revision of the Anglo-
Japanese Alliance as it is now,
but this is only true in a way.
Japan then had the support
of Great Britain, which,
if only as a moral support,
gave her confidence in dealing with
foreign powers. To-day she
has the support only in so far as
European countries are con-
cerned, and the danger of friction
in that direction has been reduced
to a minimum. It is from the
United States that she now fears
the greatest competition, and
while her relations with the Go-
vernment remain perfectly friend-
ly, recent history shows that
there are many directions in
which friction may arise.

South China Morning Post.

Wireless Again.

A long statement was made by
His Excellency the Governor on
the subject of wireless telegraphy
at the meeting of the Legislative
Council reported in this issue.
The colony is deeply interested in
this important question, and it
will be noted that His Excellency
has not allowed the grass to grow
under his feet. At every avail-
able opportunity His Excellency
has faithfully represented the
wishes of the colony to the
Home authorities; but, truly,
the wheels of the gods grind
slowly, and it will be disappoint-
ing to many to learn that the
anticipations of Hongkong in re-
gard to wireless have made but
small progress. As explained by
His Excellency, Hongkong wait-
ed for the decision of the Im-
perial Conference on the proposed
Empire chain of wireless. That
decision, which practically con-
stitutes the law on the subject,
is now well-known. This
colony has been side-track-
ed, though Hongkong will no
doubt be required to pay a
share of the enormous ex-
penditure of the high-power stations
intended to link the Motherland
with Australia and New Zealand.
The Chamber of Commerce
advocated a high-power station
of 1,500 miles radius, but it seems
to be the Home Government's
view for what particular reason
is not clear, that high-power
stations are not of very great
commercial value.



NOTICE

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

A. FINEST OLD TOM GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
OLD TOM GIN

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

B. FINEST UNSWEETENED GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
DRY GIN.

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$12 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers only have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the public, and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911.

"BLOODTHIRSTY COWARDS."

You set of bloodthirsty cowards" is the epithet Mr. Lansbury's designation of the Unionist opposition in the House of Commons. We call Mr. Lansbury an epithet for two reasons, firstly that he represents a constituency in London, and secondly that he is a protégé of the Chancellor of Exchequer, and if the first does not convey emphasis, the second surely does. He has now further brightened his fair reputation in the eyes of the Labour Party by leading in an attack upon the Government, for the methods they are using in dealing with the strikers. It is natural that he and his party should object to the stern repressive methods that have been adopted. It is only fitting that he should raise his voice in protest and even vituperation; for at the doors of the House, people lie the responsibility for the disastrous state of affairs which reigns at home at the present time. We have no hesitation in making this assertion for we know from personal knowledge that such is the case. We have stood on Tower Hill, in the dinner hour, and heard the rough eloquence of Will Thorne, Jack Williams and a host of others holding forth in burning tones to the unemployed and unemployable idlers of the city, we have seen the same thing in the provinces, we have read their literature and generally noted the inflammatory nature of speeches, the glamour of which has held crowds of the ignorant in a state of awe. These people for the last ten years have been endeavouring to stir up strife with capital, little recking that the thing they abused most is responsible for the livelihood of 80 per cent. of England's inhabitants. On the heads of the Labour Party and the Trade Unionists, lies the blood of those who have been killed or injured during the last few days. What they have been working for, for the last decade has come about, but the results up to the present have been different from that anticipated with a blindness that in other circumstances would be laughable, they have ignored the fact that their "enemy" was preparing as fast as they themselves, and the bold announcement of last week that a lock-out would be started on Monday unless the strikers returned to work reduced the feverishness of a rather peaceful strike to the imbecility of rioting. The strikers themselves have brought about the present state of affairs. By the wilful obstruction of the facilities for food supply they are starving themselves, and exalting themselves into a state of infuriation against the masters and the whole of the community who do not see eye to eye with them. Threats and actual attacks against the property of citizens, street fighting and general lawlessness has caused the military to be brought out, and though it is necessarily regrettable that bloodshed should ensue, we have no hesitation in commending the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of the peace-loving section of the community. The Labour party do not. They anticipate an immediate submission to mob rule and in their impotent fury are doing that which is calculated to weaken the hands of the government and the men deputed to endeavour to bring about a settlement.

The Labour Party are a set of disappointed men and the outbreak in the House of Commons was ample exemplification of the fact. The Opposition naturally supported the Government in the declaration that nothing should be done to weaken the hands of those attempting to settle a state of affairs that is disastrous to the nation as a whole. Then came Mr. Lansbury's spirited attack of abuse and the Opposition, at the hands of the Unionist protégé of Mr. Lloyd George, stands dubbed "a set of bloodthirsty cowards." Did Mr. Lansbury for one instant suppose that any rational man would agree to allow the strikers to have their own sweet will in the matter? Did he think for a moment that the mob would be allowed to fire landing stages, to attack blacklegs and be a general menace to the public peace? If he did he had a peculiar idea of the temper of the Government and of the opposition as well. Doubtless Mr. Lansbury will be lauded to the skies as a hero, in Labour organs, as a man that calls a spade a spade, and to the same, right thinking man he stands confessed an enemy of law and order and of all that tends for harmony in the workings of the community.

DAY BY DAY.

Clay and clay differs in dignity, whose dust is both alike.

Mr. Jones-Hughes is in the Hospital very seriously ill. His many friends will be pleased to hear that he is now resting more comfortably.

Gymkhana Postponed.

The Gymkhana which was to have been held to-morrow has been postponed till the 26th inst.

Stealing Clothes.

A man was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing five pieces of clothing from a house in Second Street, at the Magistrate's day.

H.K.S.B. Meeting.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held in the City Hall to-morrow at noon.

Admiral Li Chun.

Yesterday the Canton civil and military officials paid a visit to Admiral Li and found he was much improved. His temperature was much lower, and his wounds are healing rapidly.

Magic Numbers.

On the fourteenth of this month fourteen coolies were arrested by fourteen constables for creating a disturbance in Stanley Road. The case was adjourned at the Magistrate's day till Monday.

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

As soon as the road is opened for through traffic next month, four trains will be run each day, two fast ones, Expresses, and two slow ones; this will bring Canton within easy reach of Hongkong.

Typhoon Warning.

The American Consulate General at Hongkong sends us the following typhoon warning:—
Monday, August 18, 10.54 a.m.
"Typhoon or Typhoon-like storm about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Formosa moving W.N.W."

Admiral Li Chun's Assassin.

The assassin of Admiral Li has been undergoing a series of trials. He refused to betray the names of his accomplices and the secrets of his society. Yesterday he was handed over to the Arresting and Apprehending Department where he was tried by Taotai Chan. After suffering torture, he at last gave the names of three of his accomplices.

Alleged Armed Robbery.

Sergeant Brazil prosecuted five men at the Magistrate's today, in a case of armed robbery. It is said that these men armed with choppers went to a house at Chu Lu Kok and gained a hitherto while only a woman was there, were alleged to have stolen \$150 from the woman's son and brought home from England and also \$80 worth of clothing. The case had not finished when we went to press.

Largest Clock in the World.

The new premises of the Royal Liver Friendly Society on the Pier Head, Liverpool, were formally opened on July 19 by Lord Sheffield. The premises form one of the largest office blocks in Europe and are eleven stories high, with a floor area of 10,000 square yards. The clock in the tower is the largest in the world. The dials, which are 250ft. from the ground, are 25ft. in diameter, and the minute hands are 14ft. long and 3ft. broad. The clock will not need winding for another thirty years.

The S.S. Empress of China.

We have received through the courtesy of the General Traffic Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. the following communication with regard to the stranding of the Empress of China at Cape Nojima on the 27th ult. Court of Inquiry was held in connection with the stranding, and I am now in receipt of a telegram from Yokohama advising result, which is as follows:—

"Stranding due to abnormal set of tide following typhoon. Captain and officers entirely exonerated from all blame."

Captain Archibald and the officers of this vessel have many friends in Hongkong, who will doubtless be pleased to hear of this satisfactory result.

This morning at the Magistrate's Mr. Hazeland fined two men \$25 or one month each for putting lime in a stream at Wongneichung and thereby killing two geese.

C. N. Co.

The s.s. Kai-fong, which arrived here to-day from Manila, reports that a fireman committed suicide by jumping overboard somewhere between Hongkong and Manila.

Fills' Circus.

A grand change of programme will take place to-night including that great spectacle Dick Turpin's Ride to York and the death of Bonnie Black Bess. Mr. Fills has played this for 35 years taking the part of Dick Turpin. The first part of the programme will contain a host of new and sensational acts.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Kai-fong, which arrived here to-day from Manila, reports that on the night of Aug. 2nd after leaving Hongkong for Manila the vessel got into a hurricane, and was blown for 12 hours, but weathered the gale without any inconvenience and arrived in Manila a day late. The s.s. Rubi which left Hongkong the same time, had to leave to also, and one of her boats was washed away besides getting a general shaking up.

A Coolie's Dispute.

At the Magistrate's to-day Mr. Francis Eggers of Robinson's assumed his chair coolie who lives in Elgin Street for assault, while the coolie brought in a cross summons against his employer alleging a like offence. It appeared from the evidence that there was a dispute over the wages that complainant had paid the coolie, who in the course of the dispute seized a piece of wood and hit his employer, receiving a blow in exchange. The coolie was ordered to pay \$5 or go to prison for 10 days.

Unclaimed Telegrams.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—
Chongchuyuen, Malacca; Oveshiw, Kuala Lumpur; Framjee, Bombay; (Glen), Tsingtau Radio Station; Hupeng, Nampakhong Street, Cholon; Kamye Matsubara (2), Zamboanga; King-tow Wing-ling, Levuka; Kony, Stockton Cal.; Lakari, Shanghai; Liyohio Shunguengon, 18 Queen's Road, Manila; Lorena, Manila; Mai Rickmers-Captain Steamer Hamburg; Reinsdorf Consul Messageries Armand Bohie, Saigon; Samyikoo Hotel China, Saigon; Sengsunchan, Nandinh; Yusankhuong, Cholon; 9946, 9946, 9950, Weihaiwei.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—
Diyon, Yokohama; Keochong, Yokohama; Kungtiengchong, Wosung; Luusimkok, care of China Hotel, Swatow; Linon, Wladivostok; Shajardison, Army Navy Club, Kobe.

MURDERER'S AWFUL PUNISHMENT.

Execution Lasting a Week.

The trial of the native priest, who was arrested some weeks ago while conveying the dead body of a brother cleric from the native city to the French Consession, has concluded. Sentence of death was passed, and has received the approval of the Governor Soehow. The punishment to be inflicted on the murderer is known as Chien Lung, and is slow starvation in a cage; the process taking a week to complete.

The doomed man will be exposed at the various gates of the City. He will stand on a pile of bricks and his head will be thrust through a wooden cage. He will be unable to feed himself or to drive away insects which may add to his torture. Each day a brick from the pile will be removed, and if he does not previously die of starvation he will be strangled. It is several years since a similar punishment was inflicted on a prisoner in Shanghai.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE.

ROYAL COMMISSION PROPOSED.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

London, August 17, 6.40 p.m.
The Government proposed that a Royal Commission be convened to inquire into the grievances of the railwaymen. The men refused, but the masters accepted.

A general strike has been declared.

3,000 troops have arrived in London.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO LIVERPOOL.

London, August 17, 6.40 p.m.

Four warships have been ordered to Liverpool to protect the docks and ferries which were threatened by the rioters.

MAHER EXONERATED.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 17, 6.10 p.m.

Malier who was brought before the Jockey Club on the 11th has been exonerated.

MR. BRUCKMAN.

SUCCEEDS SIR A. YOUNG.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Singapore, Aug. 18, 12.50 p.m.

Edward Lewis Bruckman, C.

M.C., British Resident at Peking,

F.M.S., has been appointed to succeed Sir A. H. Young as Colonial Secretary to the Straits Settlements.

THE AYER PANAS CO.

GUNN'S DEFECTIONS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Singapore, Aug. 18, 12.50 p.m.

The Crown is taking the case of A. A. Gunn's defections.

GEN. FRENCH'S REBUKE.

Warning to "Slackers" at the Royal Military Academy.

General Sir John French, inspecting on July 19 the cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, administered a caustic rebuke to the corporals of the senior class, who, Colonel Graham Thompson, the commandant, reported, "had not given him as a whole that co-operation and support in maintaining discipline which he expected and was accustomed to get."

General French said he regarded this as a very serious matter, and if such conduct was persisted in it would be necessary to take drastic measures, either in the form of dismissal from the service or others which would affect their future prospects.

Discipline, he added, was at the root of all military efficiency, and they could not prepare themselves to fulfil the sacred duty of keeping up the great traditions of the British Army when their conduct there was marked by slackness, unpunctuality or slovenly and unsoldierlike habits. The efficiency of the personnel of an army depended entirely upon the capability and energy of its officers, and the determining factor of success in war was not so much the number of guns and rifles as skillful training and scientific leading and direction.

The chief prize, the sword of honour, was awarded to Senior Under-Officer E. E. Calthrop.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court, his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, presiding.

Charged of Shooting.

Leung Kwai was indicted on four counts of shooting Chung Kwai and Leung Lo at Mongkok on the 18th July last with intent to maim and disable. Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. L. Pinnys, Jr., appeared for the Crown. Prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of not guilty on all counts.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. D. H. Donnelly (foreman), A. H. da Silva, C. Meyer, A. F. Long, H. P. Thomas, S. A. Sopher, and S. Hadden.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoner was charged with shooting a Chinese constable and district watchman. The four counts under which prisoner was indicted were merely variations of the principal charge. The facts of the case were that at seven o'clock on the evening of the 18th July, three Chinese constables saw prisoner and some other men walking along together. Their suspicions were aroused and the prisoner was chased, and caught. On his person were found a loaded revolver and a dagger. After walking a certain distance to the Police Station, he gave a jerk and released his queue from the constable's grasp. He then produced another revolver and tried to shoot, but missed fire. He was intercepted, while running away, by the district watchman and again tried to shoot, but again missed fire. Upon examination of the revolvers, it was found that one of the weapons was loaded in four chambers, one of the cartridges evidently having missed fire. The other revolver was found to be loaded in five chambers; one of the cartridges in this weapon also evidently having missed fire. When charged at the Police Station prisoner stated: "I did not fire. I had nothing to do with the revolver. The revolver belongs to Ah Kam, who asked me to take it to Canton." Prisoner when charged at the Police Court made practically the same statement.

The Chinese constable who took part in the affair gave evidence, in the course of which he gave some realistic illustrations of the occurrence. Prisoner on being arrested said: "I'll shoot you dead!" Witness added: "On seeing that the revolver did not go off, I gave chase." (Laughter). The jury without retiring entered a unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship, in sentencing prisoner, said: "You seem to me to be a very dangerous man and your occupation seems to be nothing except to carry revolvers about you. I have no other alternative but to inflict punishment on you. You are sentenced to seven years' hard labour."

Robbery with Violence.
Before the same jury which tried the above case, Chan Cheong was charged with armed robbery at 49, Queen's Road East. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General stated that prisoner was charged with committing an armed robbery in the company of three other men on the morning of the 27th July last. The prisoner was carrying a bucket of mortar, with which, he said, he was going to carry out repairs to the house. The men then assaulted the women in the house, gagged them and threw pepper into their eyes. The women screamed, and this attracted the neighbours and prisoner was caught. The latter subsequently made a lengthy statement in explanation of his possession of the bucket. In the course of the evidence which was called, prisoner at various intervals whined in the dock and feebly remonstrated against the incriminating evidence which was being given against him. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to seven years' hard labour and four strokes of the cane.

Kidnapping a Child.
Tam Chuan Ho, a young woman, was indicted on a charge of harbouring a three-year-old child with intent to deprive the mother of same between the 3rd June and 17th July.

On being asked to enter her plea, prisoner said: "If you ask Chua Pui, he will tell you all about it." (Laughter). Prisoner then pleaded not guilty to the charge. The foreman—How old is the prisoner?

The Attorney-General—She is supposed to be twenty-six, but she doesn't look it.

Proceeding to address the jury, the Attorney-General said that prisoner had got possession of the child out of the Colony, so there was no charge of stealing the child in the Colony, as apparently the child had been taken with the mother's consent. Early in June prisoner arrived at midnight with the child at a shop and spent the night there. She tried to sell the child, but on the 16th she was found by the mother in a house at West Point with a man. On the following day she was arrested. The child was still missing, and from the descriptions given in the Police Court, it must be inferred that the child which had been seen in the possession of prisoner was the missing child. The mother of the missing child stated that the prisoner took the child out of the house to buy some sweet-meats for her. Prisoner did not say she was going to take the child to Hongkong. If she did, she would not have allowed her to do so. The jury returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of six to one and sentence of five years' hard labour was passed.

Administering Drugs.
Wong King was charged with administering stupefying drugs to nine persons with intent to steal. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General stated that prisoner was charged with a crime which was fortunately comparatively rare in the Colony. The man was charged with applying and administering certain drug with intent to make it possible for a robbery to be committed. The complainant was the master of a firewood shop at No. 11, Aberdeen Street. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he sent one of his foks to fetch wine. They then all drank the wine and were seriously stupefied. They were afterwards treated for datura poisoning and all of them recovered. One of the foks, Chan Kam, was convicted and sentenced at the last Sessions. He would be called to say that prisoner was an accomplice of his and, in fact, had been asked to commit the deed by him.

Chan Kam, the foki who was sentenced at the last Sessions, in connection with the same offence, deposed that he was a friend of the prisoner and was asked by prisoner to put some medicine in the wine. This he refused to do, whereupon prisoner said: "If you don't I'll stab you to death!" Witness then consented. He partook of the wine himself and they all became stupefied. He had no quarrel with the prisoner and there was no previous scheme to poison the foks. The jury after retiring returned a verdict of not guilty and prisoner was accordingly discharged.

A GROUNDLESS PANIC.

Target Practice Alarms Villagers.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, August 16.

The Commander of the gunboat Kiang Ku has telegraphed to His Excellency Admiral Li Chun that some few days ago, a foreign gunboat was seen anchored off Young Suen-Kiang, Shun Tak District. The foreign Commander in charge went ashore with those under his command for target practice. The ignorant villagers, alarmed by the appearance of so many foreign sailors, and by their engaging in target practice, ran out and attacked the intruders with guns. Fortunately, the visitors escaped without injury. The Commander of the Chinese gunboat Kiang Ku states in the telegram that Young Suen-Kiang is not a treaty port and that the Commander of the foreign gunboat had no right to land his men there. So far as the target practice was concerned, he had never informed the Chinese authorities of same. Admiral Li was begged to have the matter referred to the Canton Viceroy, and ask His Excellency to write to the foreign Consul concerning a view to preventing a repetition of this affair, so as to avoid the cropping up of disputes.

TOERANGIE RUBBER COMPANY.

Extraordinary Meeting.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Toerangie Rubber Company, Ltd., was held last evening at the offices of the Company in the St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, for the purpose of considering and passing, if thought fit, the following resolution:

That the directors be authorised to enter into an agreement for the sale of the business and undertaking of the company to a new company to be formed in England upon the terms that the shareholders of this company shall receive in consideration therefor one fully paid up share of £1 in such new company for each share in this company in respect of which the sum of 17s. 6d. has been paid, and upon such other terms as the directors shall think proper.

Those present were: Messrs. A. Denison presiding; H. Pinckney, Hon. M. Montague, E. D. C. Forsyth, H. W. Looker, A. L. Stein, H. Hancock, W. Wilkinson, A. B. Rouse, C. E. H. Davis and J. E. A. M. Williams (for the secretaries Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews).

After Mr. Williams had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen, As is clearly indicated by the form of resolution sent out in the notice convening this meeting, the meeting has been called for the purpose of placing before you a proposition which has been received by your directors that the business and undertaking of this company shall be transferred to a new company to be incorporated in London. The precise terms upon which the syndicate, by whom the proposition has been made, are prepared to carry out the scheme are not yet known to us, and it has therefore been practically impossible to frame a resolution, or set of resolutions, embodying terms upon which you might be asked to authorise your directors to carry out the proposal, but your directors trust that you have such sufficient confidence in them, and in their desire and intention to fully protect your interests, that you will pass the resolution as it stands.

I am able, however, to say that I have good reason to believe that the following are the main terms of the proposition:

1. The 3,700 fully paid up shares to be replaced by similar shares in the new company.
2. The 53,000 shares on which 17s. 6d. will have been paid up in September to be replaced by the same number of shares in the new company but fully paid up shares of £1 each, whereby the present shareholders will be relieved from all further liability.

3. The interests of the holders of the 8,000 option shares will be preserved, probably as regards some of them by giving a similar option in respect of the same number of shares in the new company, but with an extended period. But as regards others of these option shares, it must be borne in mind that they represent the remuneration of some of the original principal promoters of this company, who had such faith in the prospects of the company that certain of them consented to act as visiting agents for several years without the ordinary remuneration, but simply upon receiving an option on a number of shares. It is moreover due to these gentlemen that the proposal now being considered by us was put forward. Should the scheme be approved of by you, and carried out, we shall have to thank them for the benefits accruing to us thereby, and for most of what has been already done in the development of our property. Under these circumstances your directors feel that it would be fair to make it one of the terms of the agreement you are asked to authorise them to enter into, that of these option shares a certain number may be issued to the gentlemen in question without payment. I have no doubt that, as a consideration for this, they will consent to continue to look after the interests of the company for some time to come. Their own personal interests will more than over prompt them to render the company every assistance in their power.

4. Capital to the extent of £40,000 at least to be subscribed as working capital by means of the issue of shares to that amount in the new company.

5. No bonus shares to be issued, or other advantages not possessed by the ordinary shareholders to be given to the promoters of the scheme.

6. The expenses attendant upon the liquidation in London of the new company not to exceed the sum of £1,000 or thereabouts.

The promoters of the scheme have suggested taking, and of course paying for, shares in the new company to the value of from £20 to £30,000, but we consider that they should be prepared to take up at least from 35 to £40,000 in cash as working capital. This however, would necessitate the capital of the new company being fixed at rather over £100,000, which is the amount of the nominal capital of this company, for the shares already issued, together with the option shares, amount altogether to 65,000, leaving only 34,000 at present capable of being issued.

The promotion of a new company in London almost invariably costs some 5 per cent. for underwriting, and the promoters themselves require a certain number of option shares. In this instance we understand that the total cost of forming the new company and carrying out the scheme, will amount only to £1,000 or thereabouts, for the promoters, being about to become ordinary shareholders themselves, are desirous of keeping down expenses as much as possible, and they will not require option shares, inasmuch as they will probably take up all the shares available.

I might mention that those who have made the proposition to us are connected with the United Langkat Plantations Company which, as you all doubtless know, is one of the most powerful companies in Sumatra. With the knowledge they must possess of our property, and with their backing, I shall have, personally, no fears for the future of our undertaking.

The advantages to us of accepting the proposal appear to me to be obvious. For some time past we have been strongly of opinion that it would be beneficial to the interests of the company if more capital than is at present at our disposal were available for the purpose of regularly continuing the planting of tobacco, and generally, of the more speedy development of the estate. It might of course have been possible for us to raise the capital by the issue of more shares, but having regard to the present state of affairs in the Colony, we should, I think, have found it exceedingly difficult to get new shares taken up. Therefore it seems to me that by agreeing to the proposal not only do we not deprive the present shareholders of any actual benefit which they possess entitling them to take up new shares but we entirely surmount the difficulty which we should have experienced in so endeavouring to raise the extra capital required for thoroughly developing the property.

In addition to this, if the scheme is carried out, the shareholders will obtain an immediate benefit of 2s. 6d. a share and it will be readily understood that great advantages can be acquired by obtaining a quotation on the London Stock Exchange. In London there is a more or less steady market. Here there is frequently no market at all. The majority of us, it is true, hold our shares in this company as an investment, and not for the purpose of speculation, but none of us know whether or not a time will come when it may be considered advisable or necessary that our shares should be disposed of.

The Sumatra shareholders have unanimously agreed to accept the proposal, and it only remains for us to decide whether we also shall accept it, or whether we shall keep the property in our own hands, in which latter event it will be necessary for us to proceed very cautiously and slowly, having regard to the difficulty I have mentioned that we should find in raising more capital here.

Under the Memorandum of Association of our company power is given to carry out the proposed scheme, but no express power is given in the articles to the directors themselves to carry it out without the authority of the shareholders in general. It is therefore necessary that such authority be given at this meeting in accordance with the terms of the resolution of which you have received notice, and which will be formally put to you.

If, before it is put, any shareholder desires further information I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

As the object of convening this meeting was not so much for the purpose of getting a resolution passed authorising your Directors to enter into a binding agreement for that of obtaining your views as to the proposed scheme, and having regard to the fact that, in order to carry out the scheme, further meetings will have to be held for the purpose of winding up this company preparatory to the transfer of its business to the proposed new company, it may appear to you better to pass a resolution merely authorising your Directors to enter into negotiations for the sale of the property and undertaking of this company to a new company, upon the terms set out in the circular dated the 14th instant, which you have all received.

Such a resolution as this, which will be only an ordinary resolution, is not really necessary to enable your Directors to enter into such negotiations, but it will satisfy the promoters of the scheme in London that it is approved of by the general body of shareholders, which is practically all that is required at the present moment.

It is obvious from the notice convening this meeting that the general nature of the special business for which it is called, is the consideration of a proposal to all the business of the company in certain terms, and therefore that the notice is amply sufficient to enable a resolution to be passed, either in the form originally suggested, or in another form.

The Chairman then formally proposed the resolution, Mr. Wilkinson seconded.

Mr. Looker said he had an amendment to propose which he would read directly. He was a little puzzled, when he got the circular referred to, to come to a conclusion as to what the resolution really was. According to him the meeting was called for one object, and according to the circular for another. There was no doubt that there would be many advantages in putting the company on the London market, provided of course proper safeguards of their interests were secured, but he thought they must be satisfied that they could rely on the people in London to look after their interests, and to take up their shares not unduly watered, or that promotion expenses should not be too great. When they originally took shares in the company they had only in mind the possibilities of rubber, but since then they had gone in for tobacco, a policy which needed a very big annual outlay. The present capital was not sufficient to provide for the planting of new fields for tobacco next year, and it was doubtful if they could get more in Hongkong. He thought they would be well advised to authorise directors to enter into negotiations for disposing the company to a London firm. Dealing with "cumbraw" shares he thought that the amount of these should be not more than 25 per cent.

Mr. Looker then read his amendment, but subsequently modified it till it stood in the following form:

That the directors be authorised to enter into negotiations for the sale of the undertaking and assets of the company to a London company on such terms as will ensure:

a. That the shareholders in this company receive a fully paid up share for each £1 share, 17s. 6d. paid in this company.

b. That no shares are issued by the new company except for cash save as hereafter authorised.

c. That the directors make such arrangements for the taking over by the new company of the option shares in the present company as they may think are to the interests of this company and of the new company but that 75 per cent. of any shares of the new company issued to

the option holders in respect of their option shares in this company be issued for cash.

d. That the new company shall be under responsible management.

e. That before definitely binding this company to a sale of its undertaking and assets the directors obtain the sanction of the shareholders to such sale.

f. That the promotion expenses are not to exceed £2,000.

Mr. Rouse seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Ede threw out the suggestion that they should try and see that two directors out of the five on the board should be representatives of the company.

Mr. Looker thought that was a very good suggestion. He would not include that in his amendment, but leave it as a direction to the negotiators. There ought to be someone to look after the Hongkong end.

The Hon. Mr. Ede:—They are always ready to agree, are financiers if it is a fair deal.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried, the directors having withdrawn the original motion.

JIMAH AFFAIRS.

Judge's Strong Comments.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Fisher in the Supreme Court last Thursday afternoon in the action brought by the Jimah Rubber Co., Ltd., to recover from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank an amount of \$7,500 paid in by cheque by J. H. Wills and which it is alleged was part of the money misappropriated by the late secretary A. A. Gunn. The judgment was given at considerable length and took over an hour and a quarter to read.

Mr. Justice Fisher found that the lines through the word "bearer" were not on the cheque when it was handed in to the bank, but were put in subsequently. He did not see any obvious reason why Wills should do it but with Gunn the case was different. Gunn had admitted defalcations to the amount of \$26,000 and they included this cheque of \$7,500 for which the plaintiffs had given Wills credit. After admitting his defalcations Gunn seemed to have stayed some weeks in Singapore and as he gathered from Mr. Down's evidence there were negotiations between his relatives and the company as the result of which \$2,600 had been already paid back on his behalf, and there appeared to be some sort of arrangement for further repayments which might or might not be carried out. During the negotiations no steps were taken to prosecute Gunn and when his Lordship asked Mr. Down he said the reason for the non-prosecution was because in the interests of the shareholders the directors felt it their duty to recover as much as they could of the \$26,000. If the plaintiffs refrained from prosecuting because they wanted to get back the money and did not take proper steps to serve the writ which was issued, but allowed Gunn to go, it seemed to him there was only one inference—that there was some reasonable prospect of their getting some at least of their money from someone else. And that was why he suggested during the hearing of the case that Gunn had an apparent reason for committing that forgery and so give the plaintiffs a chance of recovering the \$7,500 from the bank. He did not suggest that the directors were cognisant of it or that there was any reason why they should suspect it. But if Gunn had represented to them when his defalcations came to light that the cheque was an order cheque and that the bank in crediting it to its private account had made a mistake which rendered them liable to make the amount good to the company, his indebtedness would have a very good chance of being reduced by \$7,500. His Lordship commented very strongly on the evidence given by J. H. Wills and added: "I am afraid I must characterise it as willfully untrue." His Lordship thought the bank were justified in not thinking there was anything wrong with the cheque, there seemed no possible reason why they should, and it followed that as there was nothing to put the bank on enquiry, and therefore no negligence, the plaintiffs' action must fail. He felt bound to say, if the unfortunate Gunn was guilty of misappropriation, he was certainly given every possible chance to commit it. It was clear from the evidence that either Mr. Down or Mr. Hilleke took the slightest trouble to check Gunn's accounts and it was quite clear from Mr. Hilleke's evidence that the certificate of the half yearly bank balance statement was left to Gunn as a matter of course. Judgment was entered for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with costs.

Counsel for the Jimah Co. Mr. M. J. Upcott, counsel for the Bank, Mr. G. S. Carver.

DON'T FORGET.

Friday, August 18.
New Hippodrome Circus.
"Pillie" Circus, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 19th.
Criminal Sessions.

Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, City Hall, noon.

Monday, August 21.
Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Queen's Buildings, 2 p.m.

THE "CHICKEN" CASE.

Defendant's Evidence.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's Court this afternoon, the adjourned hearing was continued in the case in which E. Braun, a sugar-boiler in the employ of Jardine's Refinery, was charged at the instance of A. J. Walter, Chief Engineer on board the s.s. Charles Hardouin, and Mrs. Walter with alleged assault on Quarry Bay on the 12th July last.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainants and Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, appeared for the defence.

The defendant's cross examination was continued by Mr. Gardiner who was appearing for the plaintiff and in reply to questions said that the plaintiff had two hen coops while Mr. Gibson and Mr. Manning had one each.

Were the hen coops in front of your house?—They were almost in front of my door.

They were both opposite your house?—Yes.

The road opposite your terrace is about 14 feet 6 inches wide?—Something like that.

And the coop that you ran into was about fifteen feet away from the path, on the grass?—No.

How far was it?—The coop was about four feet from the path.

If you had left the rickshaw where it was, there would have been plenty of room for people to pass?—Yes.

Then why do you suppose that Mrs. Walter and Master Dixon came down?—To try and kill me I suppose.

Mr. Hazeland:—You think that they intended to kill you?—Well they came down with a stick.

Mr. Gardiner:—After you were struck you say that you became senseless, were you senseless before?—No.

How long did you remain senseless?—It might have been two seconds or it might have been a minute.

Did you regain the whole of your senses?—Yes.

The cross-examination was proceeding as we went to press.

A JOURNALIST'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. W. Jeans, the "Father" of the Press Gallery and the Lobby of the House of Commons, has retired from his official duties, and at the annual dinner of the Gallery, he was presented with a handsome gift, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his late colleagues. Mr. Jeans has been in the Gallery for 12 years, and during that time he has written for a number of papers. He was for over 40 years connected with the "Dundee Advertiser," and one of his many coups was to announce Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule.

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HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the above Club is POSTPONED till SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 8.30 p.m. REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Fongkong, 18th Aug. 1911 [1323]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

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THE Steamship

"ARRATON APGAR," Captain G. F. Hudson, will be dispatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD. Agents. Hongkong, 18th Aug. 1911. [1318]

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PART III.—THE DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.
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Hongkong 18th August, 1911. P. H. McPHERSON, Manager. [1236]



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Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D W	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO"	11,000	St. Cowley	September 1st.
"KUMERIC"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

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Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

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Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 16th August, 1911.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tjimali	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tjilap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tjilroem	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tjilpanas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	1st half Sept.
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000 TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawano, Tons 8,000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 13th Aug., Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE ...	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KURE, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomihara, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 1st Oct., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon. FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
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N'SAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon
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KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 11 A.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Terunaka, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
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BOMBAY, SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	TOSA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 22nd August.
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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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For	STEAMERS	To Sail
AMOI, NINGPO & CHIN-KIANG	"HANGCHOW"	19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	19th " " Night.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"HUNAN"	21st " " 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	22nd " " 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	22nd " " 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	24th " " 4 P.M.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	25th " " 4 P.M.

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N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

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S.S. "Suevia"	S.S. "Bismarck"
S.S. "Suevia"	S.S. "Bismarck"
S.S. "Suevia"	S.S. "Bismarck"
S.S. "Suevia"	S.S. "Bismarck"
S.S. "Suevia"	S.S. "Bismarck"
S.S. "Suevia"	S.S. "Bismarck"
S.S. "Suevia"	S.S. "Bismarck"

HOMEWARD.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:	For Havre & Hamburg:
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S.S. "Bismarck"	S.S. "Bismarck"
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Hongkong, 17th August, 1911.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
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Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., 4 P.M.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1911.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
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Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

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EASTERN	25th Aug.	Saturday, Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM	8th Sept.	" " Sept. 30.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON MARU" (Capt. W. E. Filmer),

will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th August next, at Noon, via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI to KOBE where passengers and cargo will be transhipped to the new and improved triple screw turbine steamer

"SHINYO MARU" (Capt. H. S. Smith),

the latest addition to the trans-Pacific service, and a sister ship of the S.S. "TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience, including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck; all state-rooms are outside rooms.

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In connection with the National Railways of Mexico at Manzanillo. The only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
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Kiya Maru

The S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OATLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars apply to K. MATSUDA, Agent, KING'S BUILDING, (opposite Blake Pier).

Hongkong, 17th August, 1911.

COMMERCIAL

Stock Report.

The following is Messrs. Zorn & Leigh-Hunt's weekly stock report, and report on the rubber share market dated London Saturday, July 20. The principal feature of the week has been a fall in Consols, at one time to 78 3/16, the lowest level touched since 1831. In that year, however, the interest was 3 per cent, and as they are now 2 1/2 per cent, the actual equivalent would have to be 75 1/4 before a real record for eighty years was broken. A subsequent recovery lifted the price of Consols over 70 again, on speculative purchases induced by the idea that after such a heavy fall a reaction was inevitable. There is still a fear, however, that some of the Birkbeck stock will have to come on the market, and the price went back again to 78 7/8 sellers.

A reception considerably cooler than the weather has fallen to the new Persian 5 per cent. Loan, which came out the other day at 98 1/2. The novelty of the issue deterred a good many people from applying for the bond, but when they become more familiar to the investor there will, in all probability, be a rise to, at all events, par. The security is not only good in itself, but the loan has the benediction of the British Government, although the latter, of course, in no way offers any guarantee to the security. It becomes increasingly difficult to get good 4 and 5 per cent. foreign bonds. During this past week alone there have been rises in some thirty different securities in these markets, and the investor still plays Oliver Twist in his demand for more.

Where the investor occasionally misses an opportunity is in not getting rid of stock which has come to be fully valued, and reinvesting the proceeds in something else that possesses better chances of capital improvement. Of course, it is impossible to say that a rise has come to its end, but in the case of a very large number of terminable bonds it is perfectly obvious that only a certain premium can be justified, and that when such level is reached there is no further room for expansion in the price.

On the other hand, there are always opportunities for selecting stocks that have a reasonable chance of rising, in addition to their value as good dividend payers, and while it is a pity to disturb a sound security, it is still more so to hold one in which the prospect of an improvement is reduced to a minimum, and which might be more profitably exchanged into something providing more interest with greater chance of capital improvement.

The share market has failed to maintain the rise of last week, and prices are easier all round; but, even after the set-back which has taken place, quotations of the leading shares are for the most part distinctly better compared with those of a fortnight ago. The position has doubtless been influenced a good deal by direct manipulation of the share market, but the rather sensational stories which have been in circulation concerning the doings of "rubber magnates" in this direction should be taken with much reserve. The really important point for investors is the position in the commodity market, and this, put briefly, appears to be as follows:—When the price of Hard Fine Para was run up about ten days ago to 4s. 1 1/2d. per lb., the holders of a large amount of pawned rubber took the opportunity of realising, and the price promptly gave way to about 4s. 5d., but not before the big block in question had passed into the hands of genuine buyers. This means that the overhanging surplus of rubber is now practically represented only by the Bank of Brazil's holdings; and for various weighty reasons it is exceedingly improbable that this will come upon the market in any inconvenient fashion. It is important to grasp that in the meantime the funds which are thus locked up are not available (as they otherwise would have been) for financing the new season's rubber collecting expeditions into the Amazon, the time for which has now commenced.

